GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1592
ANSWERED ON:09.03.2017
Objectives of NRDWP
Antony Shri Anto

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives and salient features of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);
(b) whether the second instalment of the funds under the NRDWP due to various States including Kerala is still pending;
(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise;
(d) whether the Government has received any complaint/representation in this regard; and
(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)
(a) The objectives of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in rural areas are as under:
1) enable all households have access to and use safe and adequate drinking water and within reasonable distance;
2) enable communities to monitor and keep surveillance on their drinking water sources;
3) ensure potability, reliability, sustainability, convenience, equity and consumers preference to be the guiding principles while planning for a community based water supply system;
4) provide drinking water facility, especially piped water supply, to Gram Panchayats that have achieved open defecation free status on priority basis;
5) ensure all government schools and Anganwadis have access to safe drinking water;
6) provide enabling support and environment for Panchayat Raj Institutions and local communities to manage their own drinking water sources and systems in their villages;
7) provide access to information through online reporting mechanism with information placed in public domain to bring in transparency and informed decision making;

Under NRDWP, at present the minimum norm for providing drinking water supply in rural areas is 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) which is required to meet the needs of drinking, cooking, bathing, washing utensils and ablution, based on basic minimum need. State Governments have been given the flexibility to fix their own higher norm based on water availability, demand and capital cost involved. Under the NRDWP, supply of the minimum required quantity of safe drinking water is monitored in terms of coverage of rural habitations.

The funds under the programme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of a pre-approved criteria and is fixed at the beginning of financial year on the basis of Annual Action Plan (AAP) submitted by the States /UTs. The States fix their targets in accordance with the AAP. The States have been delegated the powers to select, approve and implement the drinking water supply projects. At the Central level 22% of NRDWP funds are earmarked for Scheduled Caste component and 10% for Schedule Tribe component to be utilised for provision of drinking water supply to SC and ST concentrated habitations.

(b) & (c) No Madam. Second instalments of NRDWP funds under various component have been mostly released to States after receipt of their proposals along with requisite documents as per the NRDWP guideline. The State-wise (including Kerala) detail of total amount released under NRDWP in 2016-17 as on 05.03.2017 is at Annexure.

(d) & (e) This Ministry has not received any complaint regarding release of fund.